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JPRS L/9347

15 October 1980

Korean Affairs Report

(FOUO 8/80)



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

HIGH DPRK OFFICIAL UNVEILS REUNIFICATION PLAN TO VISITING QUAKER GROUP

Tokyo MAINICHI DAILY NEWS in English 19 Sep 80 p 2

[Text]

High ranking North Korean officials, apparently taking a hint from China's proposed solution to its Taiwan problem, have unveiled plans for reunifying Korea to three visiting American Quakers.

"North Korea is proposing a confederation in which the existing economic, social and political systems of the North and South would remain as they are. Foreign investment could not only continue but be increased under confederation," the delegation said Tuesday in a joint statement summing up its 11-day tour of North Korea.

The North's proposal is similar to one put forth by China as a solution to the Taiwan issue. Peking proposed "reunification" while allowing the preservation of separate administrative and economic systems.

The Quaker representative to the United Nations, Stephen Thiermann, along with David Easter and his wife, Maud,

visited North Korea at the invitation of the communist government Sept. 2-13.

Communist officials, including the secretary of the central committee of North Korea's Communist Party, said that under confederation "each side must not interfere in the other side's internal affairs, must not impose its view on the other side and people should be free to live wherever they want."

Both sides would remain independent but "a national commission would seek agreement on economic collaboration and joint diplomatic representation."

The three said North Korea also wants to continue negotiations with South Korea aimed at arranging a meeting between their two premier's despite the South's trial and conviction of leading dissident Kim Dae Jung.

"We were told by North Korea's chief negotiator to the South-North talks that he will be

present at the Sept. 26 session of the talks," Maud Easter added.

North Korea broke off the talks in August to protest the South's clampdown on political dissidents.

North Korean officials also reiterated to the group that it is prepared to carry out direct negotiations with the United States but South Korean participation would be reduced to observer status.

"It wants direct government to government talks. If the United States appoints somebody then North Korea will appoint somebody. The South Koreans could be present as observers," David Easter said.

"The discussions can take place in many forms and there are no preconditions of any kind," Easter added in an oblique reference to North Korean demands for the military withdrawal of the United States from the peninsula.

"North Korean officials told

us that the paramount issue in their minds is to change the Korean War armistice into a peace treaty. They feel this will require the withdrawal of all United States forces," the joint statement said, referring to North Korea's proposed precondition for any settlement.

The delegation said the North's support for the idea of a peace treaty underscored a recent statement by North Korean President Kim Il Sung "that his country would abolish its military alliance with the Soviet Union and China if the present armistice was replaced by a bilateral peace treaty."

The Quakers said they extended an invitation to North Korea to send a delegation to the United States and had received assurances from the (U.S.) State Department that "suitable exchanges with North Koreans would be approved, indeed encouraged."

They added that about 100 Americans have toured North Korea.

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

KIM'S TRIAL IS UNJUST, WIFE TELLS 'ASAHI'

Tokyo ASAHI EVENING NEWS in English 15 Sep 80 p 3

[Text] Yi Hui-ho, the 56-year-old wife of South Korean dissident Kim Dae Jung, told the Asahi Shimbun over the telephone Saturday evening that the trial of her husband was unjust and that she had not gone to any of the hearings.

Answering questions in a wavering and small voice, she said that her husband had never officially accepted the chairmanship of the Tokyo headquarters of the Hanmintong, a group of Koreans in Japan. She also said that her husband's health was not good.

She said that both she and her husband were dissatisfied with the way in which Ho Kyo-man, a member of the National Assembly from the New Democratic Party, had conducted the defense.

She said she was reading those newspapers that did not give details about her husband's trial and that she was not interested in the results of the trial because the trial was unjust from the beginning.

Asked if she had met her husband, she said that she had been permitted to see him for 10 minutes on Sept 9, but that she could not say anything about the meeting over the telephone.

She said her husband's health was better than before but he was not healthy. He said he had no appetite in the meeting. She said that she had not been allowed to take him food, although books were allowed. Kim is now reading books on religion.

She said she was living at home with her third son, a second grader in high school, and four maids. She said that she had no freedom of movement and policemen were on guard outside her home.

She expressed great regret that no acceptable solution of her husband's abduction from Tokyo had been reached.

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Meanwhile, Cho Hwal-chung, general secretary of Hanmington, said in Tokyo Saturday, "We unilaterally recommended Kim as chairman without his approval, and we unilaterally removed him from the post."

The Hanmington Tokyo headquarters was established on Aug 13, 1973, after Kim's abduction. It announced that it was recommending Kim, who was missing at that time, as chairman. On March 24, 1980, it announced that Kim was being removed from the post.

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

JOURNALIST REPORTS HOW FOREIGN PRESS CENSORSHIP IS CARRIED OUT

Tokyo ASAHI EVENING NEWS in English 5 Sep 80 p 3

[Text]

SEOUL — South Korea's martial law command is cracking down on press coverage by foreign correspondents as well as local reporters.

Correspondents covering what is described as the "open" trial of Kim Dae Jung and 23 others charged with a range of political crimes must rely on pooled reports written by the two foreign reporters permitted to attend each session. Censors have cut these reports heavily, generally eliminating any material reflecting unfavorably on the authorities or the legal basis for the trial.

For visiting correspondents, the result is that they must theoretically rely on other "observers," including foreign diplomats, attending each session to get those quotes that are showing up in newspapers around the world about what the defendants call "political repression." The censors still do not interfere with outgoing copy filed via leased wires, prepaid telex or telephone although they do insist upon reviewing all material sent with International Telegraphic Union credit cards—a nuisance for those who don't like paying their bills before leaving the city.

For Koreans writing for foreign news organizations, the impact of pooled reports is a serious matter, for they run the risk of interrogation and imprisonment if they file material from "other sources" that the censors had deleted from the pooled versions.

The martial law command showed it meant business when it arrested five Koreans working for foreign news organizations early on the morning of July 24. One of them, Shim Jae Koon, reporting for the New York Times, Le Monde and the Far Eastern Economic Review, was released that evening along with his wife, Chang Mayng Sook, forced to resign from her job as a feature writer for a local newspaper, Hankook Ilbo.

The others, including Associated Press Bureau Chief K. C. Hwang; Reuters correspondent Oh Ilson, Chun Hak Bum of NHK Radio and Chung Ho Sang of the Asahi Shimbun were held for more than 48 hours before they were sent home. All of them were warned not to write what

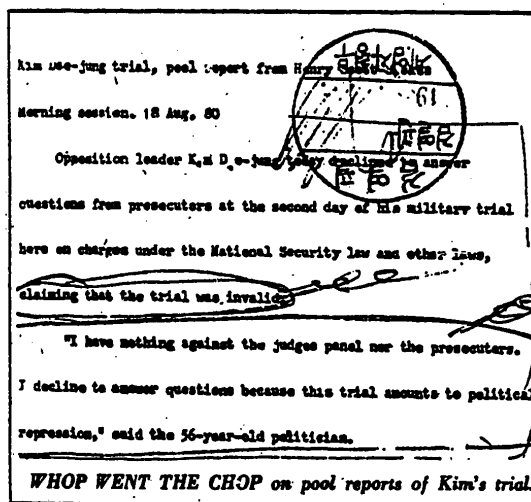
the authorities regard as contentious material—and reportedly forced to sign statements as a precondition for their release.

The roundup of the Korean correspondents followed the Government's order closing down the local bureau of the Asahi Shimbun along with Kyodo and Jiji Press for disseminating stories alleging that Kim Dae Jung had been tortured while awaiting trial on sedition charges. General Lee Hui Sung, the martial law commander, criticized the report at a dinner for foreign journalists at which he asked if they thought "our military investigators are so reckless as to batter Kim out of shape knowing they will have to put him on trial."

Ironically, Shim Hwang and Chun all attended the dinner at which Lee seemed anxious to win the sympathy of the foreign press for the military regime, led by General Chun Doo Hwan. Oh Ilson was on vacation at the time.

Inevitably, the martial law command has reserved its harshest treatment for the local press and its staffers. It closed down 172 publications in July, and has forced hundreds of journalists to resign

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from newspapers and magazines. A number of journalists have also been rounded up, held for varying lengths of time and interrogated.

For foreign correspondents working here, the question is whether the martial law command will exercise much more stringent censorship than it has already put into effect. The Government has already begun to delay the issuance of visas and has denied many journalists the luxury of the multiple-entry visa, which it used to issue without hesitation.

At the same time, Government spokesmen are calling in offending journalists for polite little chats about articles that have upset the authorities. "Some of my colleagues have not been happy about some of your stories," was a typical remark addressed to this correspondent. "Perhaps," said the official, "you should be more careful in the future."

(Reproduced from the No. 1 Shimbun, the journal of the Foreign Correspondents' Club of Japan, issued on Aug. 15)

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S. KOREA/ECONOMY

ECONOMY IN DOLDRUMS FROM WORST RECESSION SINCE 1964

Tokyo DAILY YOMIURI in Japanese 8 Sep 80 p 4

[Text]

Seoul (AFP)—The first job for the new regime in South Korea is to get the economy going again, suffering as it is from the worst recession the nation has experienced since 1964.

Austerity is applied along with martial law. This has at least one advantage for the business community in this country and internationally: there are no pay claims or strikes, and confidence in the South Korean economy seems to be returning.

For the moment, however, the situation looks fairly grim. The gross national product (GNP) which dropped 1.8 percent in the first quarter plunged 5.9 percent in the second, against a growth of 7.1 percent last year.

All sectors of the economy have been hit, with machine tools suffering most. A quick upturn is unlikely in view of the stock buildup.

Construction, one of the dynamos of this economy, is going through a slump. The setback was 13.5 percent in the second quarter as compared with the first.

Adverse weather led to a 13 percent drop in agricultural output during the same quarter.

Private sector consumption has fallen sharply, and five percent of the labor force is out of work, the total being around 800,000.

South Korea has been unlucky since the launch of a stabilization plan a year ago when inflation threatened the nation's competitiveness on the international market.

The rise in oil prices increased the fuel bill to \$6,000 million this year, as compared with an estimate of \$3,200 million drawn up last December.

Additionally strikes, student demonstrations and the Kwangju rebellion undermined exports for two months.

The economic and social crisis plus unemployment led to the June launch of a recovery program whose effect will be a slight worsening of inflation, now forecast at 30 percent for the current year.

Officials at the Economic Planning Board think the crisis has reached its worst, and they predict growth between zero and two percent.

The basic reason for optimism is the steady export sector, where the figure in June was 16 percent up on a year earlier.

The atmosphere of uncertainty arising from the assassination of president Park Chung Hee on October 27 last year has given way to a feeling of relief in business and banking circles at the calm imposed under martial law.

Foreign orders are holding up well. Wages which have already jumped 27 percent this year against forecast 15 percent will stay as they are for the rest of the year. Staff are more worried about keeping their jobs, Economic Planning Board officials say.

Real wages will be down this year, so that price stabilization can be hoped for.

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Next year's growth is being forecast at five or six percent, and predictions are even more sanguine for the period beyond that.

The sketched-out fifth five-year plan gives an average eight or nine percent growth rate, with inflation brought back to 10 percent.

Per capita output from this country's 38,200,000 people should reach \$4,200 in 1986 against last year's \$1,624. In constant dollar values, this means an improvement of some 10 percent.

In parallel with martial law and the social cleanup now in progress, a special committee covering national security measures and involving several ministries has just decided on vigorous restructuring of the chief sectors in the economy.

Only one company, Hyundai, instead of three, is now allowed to make private cars. The Daewoo group has had to give up cars but it is provided with a monopoly in power station equipment and heavy plant. The KIA company is the only one allowed to make trucks.

These measures are designed to avoid over investment such as was seen in recent years and has led to some large factories remaining half-finished due to lack of money and markets. A regrouping in the electronics sector may also take place.

Export Earnings

Seoul (OP-Kyodo)—South Korea's 10 major trading companies exported some \$4.3 billion worth of commodities during the first eight months of this year, 45.3 percent more than in the same period last year, according to statistics compiled by the Commerce-Industry Ministry.

The eight-month figure represents 62 percent of the 10 companies' combined 1980 target, and accounts for 39.2 percent of Korea's total exports during the period.

\$7 Million Loan

Seoul (Hapdong-Kyodo)—Taihan Bulk Terminal Company of South Korea will shortly obtain a \$7 million loan from the International Finance Corporation (IFC) for the construction of bulk terminal facilities at the west coast port of Incheon.

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S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

ROK FOREIGN MINISTER, JAPANESE AMBASSADOR DISCUSS VARIOUS ISSUES

Tokyo ASAHI EVENING NEWS in English 19 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] Even the South Korean Foreign Ministry does not yet know which laws and decrees were applied when the court martial sentenced Kim Dae Jung to death, according to reports received by the Foreign Ministry (Gaimusho) from the Japanese Embassy in Seoul on Thursday night.

Japanese Ambassador Ryoze Sunobe met South Korean Foreign Minister Lho Shin Young in Seoul on Thursday afternoon to convey again Tokyo's deep concern over the fate of Kim and to ask for a detailed explanation of laws and decrees applied in the sentencing of Kim.

Lho said that the court had taken into consideration Kim's activities after he was abducted to Seoul from a Tokyo hotel in 1973, but that he did not know which activities of Kim were taken into account or which laws and decrees were applied. The Korean Foreign Ministry has not yet obtained the official text of the court's decision, he said.

The Foreign Minister promised he would make efforts to get the text for for the Japanese Government. He remarked that the court martial had taken into account the political settlements of Kim's abduction that were reached between the two governments and that it had dropped the charge of violating the National Security Act for Kim's activities in Japan. He said the Justice Ministry had dropped the charge after the Foreign Ministry had told it of Japan's concern.

Sunobe asked the Seoul Government to understand that Japan's policies toward South Korea would inevitably be affected by the public reaction to the sentence. Lho listened carefully, but reportedly made no comment.

Lho asked when Tokyo would decide to hold the next session of the bilateral regular ministerial conference which has been delayed for a long time. Citing the Japanese domestic political schedule, Sunobe replied that he could not answer at present.

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Lho also expressed Seoul's concern over the increasing number of Japanese political and economic missions to North Korea which, he said, might greatly affect the policies of third countries toward the Korean Peninsula. Sunobe replied that Tokyo's policy of not recognizing Pyongyang would remain unchanged, but that the Government would not interfere in exchanges between North Korea and Japanese political and business circles.

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N. KOREA/ECONOMY

JAPANESE BUSINESSES INTERESTED IN TRADE WITH DPRK

Tokyo NIKKEI SANGYO SHIMBUN in Japanese 25 Aug 80 p 2

[Article by correspondent Onda: "Large Business Concerns Leaning Toward North Korea; Trade Council Organized"]

[Text] More than 20 large business firms--including trading houses and the makers of iron and steel, nonferrous metals, marine products, and paper products--recently organized the "East Asia Trade Council," with Tatsuzo Mizukami as president, in response to a call by leaders of financial circles and Chairman Yoshihiro Inayama of Keidanren, with the aim of normalizing relations between the economic circles of Japan and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. As I was covering the development, I felt it was interesting to see the striking similarity between this recent development and what happened 10 years ago. Then, financial leaders including Mr Inayama organized the "China-Asia Trade Center" to advance relations with China at a time when there were no formal diplomatic relations. The center was later dissolved and renamed the "Japan-China Economic Association," which helped many large Japanese businesses to drop their dummy corporations and led them to develop an active trade relationship with China.

At the Moment, the Situation in South Korea Is Uncertain

The true motivation of the move has become the subject of speculation: Why did it have to be set up at a moment when the attention of the world is focused on South Korea because of a series of recent events in the country, including the military court-martial of Kim Tae-jung and the inauguration of General Chun Tuhwan as President? It appears that strong pressure was applied for the move by the trading personnel, who wanted to see large businesses drop their dummy [corporations] and involve themselves directly with the matter of settling North Korea's debt to Japan, which amount to 80 billion yen.

There was no official comment on the objectives or motives in organizing the trade council. To date, Japanese trading with North Korea has been conducted mostly through dummy corporations. If large Japanese business firms take a step toward opening up an expanded trade relationship with

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North Korea, it will certainly offend South Korea. As a matter of fact, the South Korean Embassy in Japan lodged a strong protest against the formation of the trade council, and made no attempt to conceal its anger.

Under the circumstances, the individuals involved in the move have been asked to remain tightlipped, but a few members who attended the inaugural meeting touched briefly on the subject and explained its aim: "The initial objective in forming it was to have the large firms replace the dummies in collecting the trade debt payment." At present, Japan has a claim of nearly 80 billion yen against North Korea. Last summer, an agreement was reached between the Japanese creditor group and the North Korean authorities after tough negotiations: (1) A delayed interest payment of 10 billion yen will be made by June 1980; (2) Payment of the principal amount will be made twice a year through deposit at the bank in Japan of a part of funds realized from North Korea's export sales to Japan, and these deposits will be applied against the debt settlement over a 10-year period until 1989.

Despite the agreement, however, no deposit has been made at the bank in Japan, despite strong urging by the Japanese side, although an interest payment had been made by this summer. So far, North Korea has twice failed to keep its promise of a payment settlement, and the current situation in North Korea seems to suggest no assurance of a smooth settlement unless foreign exchange holdings improve, giving them strength for the settlement. Against this background, Mitsui Industries, said to have more than half the share of the claim through Sinwa Industry, Mitsui's dummy corporation, is rumored to have worked on the financial circles, urging the formation of an organization involving large business firms to replace the Japan-Korea Trade Association and its dummy corporations. The position [of Mitsui] would be: "The debt settlement issue should not be left to the dummies forever. A review of the change in the international situation centering around the Korean Peninsular suggests that large Japanese businesses should become directly involved with the normalization of economic relations between Japan and North Korea so as to expand trade relations, and this would contribute to an early settlement of the matter." This was in the spring of this year.

U.S. Congressman's Visit to Pyongyang

As a matter of fact, France and West Germany are actively seeking to expand trade relations with North Korea, and in July, U.S. Congressman Stevenson visited Pyongyang, the first such visit by a U.S. lawmaker, indicating that a change may be in the offing in the American policy of envelopment and isolation of North Korea. In financial circles, a consensus of opinion has it that the Korean issue is headed toward a medium- to long-term solution. This opinion may have arisen from the belief that the opportunity must not be missed to take advantage of international developments, since the time has come to improve relations with North Korea, "the country with natural resources" such as coal and nonferrous metals. Furthermore, one may expect to see iron and steel and other mineral exploration projects to be completed within the next 3 or 4 years.

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On the other hand, the North Korean side since the beginning of the year has frequently made approaches to Japanese financial circles for improved relations. Behind these moves there is this new development: China is rapidly leaning toward the West, with the United States in the lead, while the Soviet Union is turning its attention to East Europe and [other] countries in Europe. North Korea may be worried that it could become an orphan in the international economic field if nothing is done. It would be no wonder if North Korea were to assume that contacts with technically advanced Japan, which has plenty of capital funds available, would result in pressuring South Korea, thus gaining advantages at the negotiating table for reunification talks.

In the final analysis, the truth behind the formation of the East Asia Trade Council can perhaps be seen in a combination of factors, including the desire of Japanese trading firms as represented by Mitsui Industries to ensure a payment settlement, the belief of financial leaders that "the time has come to improve relations in view of international developments," and the strong approach made by the North Korean side to reciprocate the Japanese move.

Exploration of Natural Resources To Begin

The trade council's secretariat is slated to be located at the World Economic Information Service [WEIS] Foundation and, for the time being, the WEIS is expected to play a major role in undertaking exploratory work for the development of North Korea's industries and resources. At the same time, the council plans to dispatch a mission to Pyongyang at the earliest possible opportunity to consult with the authority on such matters as the development of resources and the problem of debt settlement, all the while watching developments in South Korea. President Mizukami of the trade council disclosed at his first meeting that a mutual exchange of personnel in the economic field should be advanced and that, when the time comes, the opening of a mutual trade promotion liaison office would be desirable.

Although the trade council has been organized, there is no assurance that economic relations or exchanges of personnel will rapidly accelerate as has been the case with Japanese-Chinese relations. For one thing, South Korea is extremely nervous, and many council members still maintain deep business relationships with South Korea; this consideration may possibly restrict their freedom. The negative South Korean's reaction is not difficult to understand, but the atmosphere for North-South dialogue or possible reunification appears even farther removed now than ever, reflecting the worsened relationship between the two in the aftermath of recent South Korean political developments. (North Korea calls next President Chun Tu-hwan a cancerous element.)

Would it not be possible to see that an economic exchange program between Japan and North Korea, once brought onto a regular path of contact and then with the pipeline expanded, could contribute in the long run to lasting peace in the Korean Peninsula, just as it has been seen that the strengthened relationship between Japan and China has contributed to an easing of tensions in East Asia?

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N. KOREA/ECONOMY

BRIEFS

PIG IRON EXPORT TO JAPAN--According to information made known by steel industry sources on 29 August, pig iron from North Korea (Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea) is beginning to come into Japan. The volume is only a small lot of about 10,000 tons coming in through trading companies which have connections with the communist bloc but North Korea is said to have shown a fairly strong desire to export pig iron as this would also serve as a means of alleviating foreign exchange shortages. The business community has recently begun to move forcefully toward giving substance to economic moves involving Japan and North Korea by moving toward reopening of exchanges through such actions as the inauguration of an East Asian Trade Research Association. Some quarters feel that these pig iron imports are subtly related to this series of moves by the business community. As far as imports of pig iron from the communist bloc are concerned, general trading companies such as Mitsui Bussan have made import contracts with the PRC on the scale of lots of 10-20,000 tons. The contracts call for loading in August through October and a price on the order of 160 dollars a ton. According to sources involved in the deal, the price of the pig iron produced in North Korea is 170 to 180 dollars per ton, a somewhat higher price than that of pig iron produced in the PRC. [Text] [Tokyo NIHON KOGYO SHIMBUN in Japanese 30 Aug p 2] 9111

CORN, RICE HARVEST--On 13 September 1980, a group of Japanese reporters visited a North Korean military outpost near the Military Demarcation Line. A MAINICHI SHIMBUN correspondent commented in the 16 September 1980 article, "What We Saw From the Tense Military Outpost," that "this year North Korea will have a bumper harvest, not just in Kaesong but everywhere in North Korea. Corn is swaying in the fields and rice panicles are bending over. [Excerpts] [Tokyo MAINICHI SHIMBUN in Japanese 16 Sep 80 p 2]

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N. KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

VALIDITY OF NORTH KOREAN SPY CASES IN JAPAN QUESTIONED

Tokyo ASAHI SHIMBUN in Japanese 11 Aug 80 p 4

[Article: Are the North Korean Spies Really Spies?"]

[Text] Now and then, the police announce incidents involving "North Korean spies." This year, arrests were made following incidents in Saitama and Hyogo Prefectures, and these cases are now being tried. There is something dark and sinister about the word spy. Spying, by definition, is "the gathering of information by a hostile nation or group which is harmful to the interests of a nation or group." In the incidents in Hyogo and Saitama Prefectures, or even in the spy cases which have occurred thus far, there has hardly been any activity of an espionage nature against Japan. The charges brought are for violating the alien registration law or illegally entering the country for purposes of North Korean (persons affiliated with the Democratic Peoples' Republic of Korea) ideological or political activities against South Korea and persons belonging to the Mindan (a pro Republic of Korean resident organization in Japan). The sharp division between North and South in Korea has been brought into Japan. Furthermore, the political situation in Japan enters the picture because Japan does not have diplomatic relations with North Korea. Even though these cases do touch upon Japanese domestic laws, should they be announced and interpreted as "spy" cases?

Mysteries

On the evening of 11 June, local residents reported that an unknown ship heading toward the Japan Sea had appeared off Kasumi in Hyogo Prefecture. Police officers confirmed that there had been what appeared to be a rubber boat returning to the unknown ship. On the following day, police officers of Hyogo Prefecture who had spread a net around the area discovered two persons, questioned them, and arrested them on grounds of having refused to present proof of alien registration. Police searched the suspects' residence and seized random-number tables for decrypting ciphers. This was the story of the arrest of (29-year-old) Hwang Pak, a company employee from Matsudo in Chiba Prefecture, and (25-year-old) Yi Ki-o, who has no fixed address and whose occupation is not known. The two are currently standing trial in the Chiba District Court.

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It is said that Hwang said he "had gone for a walk," but Yi "confessed" that he "had tried to go to North Korea to study the Korean language." Attorney Sadakuni Miyazaki, who is handling the case, said: "The confession came after the indictment, and there are strong indications he was made to confess against his will."

Last February, police in Saitama Prefecture arrested Yi Yong-u (29 years old), a part-time employee in a coffeeshop, from Funabashi City in Chiba Prefecture. Police said that "in April of last year, Yi secretly left the country illegally from the coast at Toyama City to go to North Korea and illegally entered the country on the coast in the vicinity of Fukui Prefecture around the latter part of June. Yi was arrested for violation of ordinances governing immigration and emigration and for violation of the alien registration law. From Yi's residence police seized a radio cassette and code charts. The police also arrested Pak, (56 years old), an operator of a coffeeshop in Nerima Ward in Tokyo on charges of inducement to violate the ordinances governing immigration. They said that Pak had induced Yi to go to North Korea.

Yi's lawyer, Kenkichi Nakahira, said: "Yi has distant relatives in North Korea who took care of him when he was a young student at the Agricultural and Industrial College. He was told he would be allowed to meet these people. He also seems to have gone to learn North Korea's real attitude in order to play a role in the democratization and unification of Korea." However, Attorney Hitoshi Tobari said that Pak, who is charged with having induced Yi to go to North Korea and having given Yi money, "did not know Yi at all." The police also announced that Pak was involved in an activist organization composed for the most part of Koreans living in Japan, and that there are similar organizations in Kansai and Kyushu. Since then, however, no arrests have been made. Director General Katsuji Sato of the Japan-Korea Research Institute points out: "The North Korean spy incidents are very hard to understand and include many very strange incidents."

Are They Seeking Information?

Since the war there have been dozens of cases in which arrests have been made and indictments brought for incidents of "North Korean spying." Those arrested have received sentences of 6 months to 2 years at hard labor (nearly half of the sentences have been deferred) or they have been sentenced to prison or fined for violation of the immigration ordinances or the alien registration law. Many of the cases have involved illegal entry of Japan from North Korea or some form of attempt to leave Japan illegally for North Korea.

The case which the police give as a typical example is the case of Sin Yong-man, (52), who is said to have turned himself in to the National Police Agency. According to data from the police, Sin left North Korea in a small craft out of Wonsan port and came ashore in a rubber boat on the coast of the Tango Peninsula in Kyoto Prefecture in April 1972, after receiving somewhat more than 2 years and 10 months of instruction and

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training in North Korea in spying activities, the Japanese language, and the Japanese way of life. He moved in with a "base man" (a Korean resident of Japan with friends and relatives in North Korea) who had a child attending a North Korean university. Later he lived with a Korean woman living in Japan whom he knew. He forged alien registration papers and became a Korean resident of Japan.

The police say that his mission was, first, "to gather military intelligence and data on South Korea (Republic of Korea)" and, second, to gather intelligence and data on the economy and politics of South Korea and on the Japanese defense forces and military supply plants. The police have also written that Sin was directed to win over Koreans residing in Japan who were members of the Mindan, neutralists, or naturalized Japanese, to send these people to North Korea, and, after they had returned to Japan, to send them to South Korea, set them up in business, and assign them to gather intelligence.

Is "Brainwashing" the Intent?

Material from the police stresses that the missions of the "North Korean spies" are targeted at Japan. According to the police ("Focus" by the Police Administration Bureau, National Police Agency): "They survey and gather secret information on the whole range of Japan's politics, economy, defense, and foreign relations and, using Japan as a base, they carry out espionage and conspiracy activities against third countries." South Korea and Mindan, however, deny the validity of this view.

"The main operation of the North Korean spies who come to Japan is targeted against persons in Japan who are Korean nationals. Their mission is to educate these people and use their relatives in South Korea to further antigovernment activities in South Korea, such as the struggle for democratization and the rejection of foreign (U.S.) influence" (Ch'oe T'ae-sun, chief of the Culture and Public Information Division, South Korean Embassy).

"The goal of the North Korean operatives in Japan is to create bases for propaganda and personnel operations against South Koreans in Japan in order to bring about a revolutionary situation and movements to oppose the regime in South Korea" (Deputy Director Yun Yung-to of the Mindan's Second Organizational Bureau).

Takanobu Fujishima, a scholar on Korean questions, said; "They can come across the cease-fire line (38th parallel) or come by sea directly from North Korea to gather information on South Korea. There are any number of Koreans gathering military information. They even get it through the Soviet Union, which has satellites just as the United States. They can get enough information on Japan openly, even without spending so much time and effort. The announcements by the police of North Korean spy incidents are probably made with some purpose in mind."

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Certainly there are cases of persons who were induced to go secretly to North Korea. One such case was that of the brothers Kim Ch'ol-u (53), a former director of a steel plant, and Ch'ol-u (50), a former assistant professor at a North Korean university, who were arrested in South Korea in 1973 for violating the laws against communism and were released at the end of last year. According to people who supported these men, the reasons they were induced to go to North Korea seem to have been to visit brothers and sisters in North Korea and to get a look at steel plants in North Korea. There was also the case of Kim Yong-chak, an assistant professor at International Christian University, who reportedly was arrested for violation of the anticommunist laws when he visited South Korea in 1974 because he had gone to North Korea [to locate] his father, about whom he had had no news, and because, as a student of political science, he had an interest in North Korea.

In these cases, as in others, it does not seem that the people involved received any special training or instruction in espionage activities when they went to North Korea. Even in the case of Yi, who was arrested by the Saitama Prefecture police: although he reportedly was instructed "to pick up radio signals which the other side would be sending," his lawyer, Mr. Nakahira, says that when the encrypted signals from North Korea which were on the tape were decrypted, they were "vague messages" which said such things as "study the ideology of Kim Il-song." Mindan's Deputy Director Yun says: "Even when they take people to North Korea, the purpose is to have these people make distinctions in their minds; they do not do anything of great consequence with them." Summing up what has been quoted above, it is safe to assume that the purpose of the "North Korean spies" is to "brainwash" Koreans in Japan.

Rumors of Police Involvement

Chosen Soren (General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) which has connections with North Korea, flatly denies allegations of "espionage activities from North Korea."

"North Korean spy incidents are fabrications which are part of a policy of hostility toward the Democratic Republic and are aimed at disrupting Chosen Soren and preventing solidarity with the people of Japan. Spying incidents are announced even when crewmen from fighting boats in distress drift ashore in Japan. Even though Korea is divided politically, it is only natural that there be association between fellow Koreans from the North and the South who are mutually related by blood and other ties. There are times when, even though it is known that a person has been smuggled in from the South, he is taken care of as a fellow Korean. These cases, too, are called "spy incidents." Even though an issue has been made of North Korean spy incidents, nothing is said of South Korean spying incidents even though the activities of the KCIA in Japan are manifest, as in the Kim Tac-Chung affair. It is strange that there is a tendency for these things always to be announced when the unification

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movement in South Korea or the struggle to protect the rights of Koreans in Japan over immigration ordinances or other such issues is intensifying" (Director Ha Ch'ang-ok of the Social Affairs Department of Chosen Soren).

According to Chosen Soren, there have even been cases in which men, who had gone to Chosen Soren members because they "wanted to seek asylum in North Korea" or they "were having difficulties in their lives," have later ran to the police "asking for help because they might be taken to North Korea." Such cases have become spy incidents.

Mr Katsuji Sato, who said there are many mysterious incidents, added: "There have also been cases of double agents whom the security authorities send to North Korea and who return to Japan." He mentioned the incident involving the Kyokuyo [TC 2900,2550] Maru in which arrests were made in Shimane Prefecture in 1971. In this case the ship owner and captain were arrested for violating the immigration and emigration control ordinances, on the grounds that while feigning fishing operations they were transporting Korean residents of Japan to North Korea in their fishing boat. The first trial in Matsue, however, reached a decision of not guilty on the grounds that the defendants could not be held responsible, because the police authorities knew of planned secret departures in advance and the defendants believed they had police approval."

This verdict was later overturned in Hiroshima Superior Court, which handed down a suspended prison sentence. Mr Sato, however, says: "There is sufficient reason to suspect that the security authorities were involved; for example, people who were supposed to have gone to North Korea on this boat have returned to Japan after 4 months." Attorney Nakahira also has suspicions. He said: "Vessels which should readily be known to be smuggling from North Korea are sometimes apprehended and sometimes not. This is probably because there are cases which would be awkward for the security authorities if they were made public."

Indications of Humanitarian Neglect

Commentator Koichiro Yoshihara said: "There is a long history of people coming secretly from Korea to Japan to live or to meet relatives from whom they have been separated. Entry by Koreans into Japan should be guaranteed from a humanitarian and moral standpoint. Even if North and South Korea are spying on one another, there is no need for Japan to say anything about spy incidents or the like."

Nobuo Nakagawa, a scholar on Korean questions, expresses another view, "It is not strange that there should be activities for the expansion of ideological and political influence in order to unify Korea. What is to be avoided is lumping whatever touches upon Japanese domestic law under the heading of spy activity."

Wang Song-so, another student of Korean issues says: "The North Korean spy incidents are bound up in problems with the system in Japan, which,

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in the alien registration laws and so forth, treats Koreans residing in Japan in special ways. There is a feeling that both the police and the immigration authorities serve as obstacles to the Koreans residing in Japan."

Mr Ch'oe, chief of the Culture and Information Office of the South Korean Embassy, said: "When one has lived for a number of years in other countries, one can have civil rights and the right to vote. However, Koreans residing in Japan, no matter how many years they live here, and even if they are second or third generation and speak no Korean at all, are treated forever in a seaparate way through their alien registration documents. There is not another country in the whole world which carries on the legal racial discrimination that Japan does."

Katsuji Sato wishes that "even though unification of North and South Korea will be difficult, efforts will be made to remove at least the sharp confrontation." These "North Korean spy incidents," however, cause controversy about Japan's attitutde toward Korea.

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N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

GIST OF KIM'S STATEMENT MADE TO LADP DELEGATION LEADER

Tokyo MAINICHI SHIMBUN in Japanese 15 Sep 80 p 2

[Tokyo U. S. Embassy Translation]

[Text] (Pyongyang, September 14, Correspondent Kawachi) The gist of the statements made by President Kim Il-Song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, when he met with the LDP Afro-Asian Affairs Research Council's mission to Korea, on the 14th, is as follows:

On the Non-Aligned Neutrality Policy: At first, there were various situations which caused difficulties, but at the present stage, the Korean people's happiness can be secured with the non-aligned neutrality policy. We will not accept any interference at all from any big powers or other nations, and there is no such possibility, either.

On the North-South Unification Problem: North and South Korea's admission into the UN at the same time will mean the confirmation of North and South Korea becoming a divided state, on the international stage, and we are absolutely opposed to it. We are also against the so-called cross-recognition. The changing of the Armistice Agreement between Korea and the US into a peace treaty is important. In such a case, South Korea's (ROK) participating in the negotiations as an observer will be allright. It can take part in them, whenever necessary. If the Armistice Agreement is changed into a peace treaty, we will dissolve, simultaneously with the conclusion of the peace treaty, the military alliances which we have with China and the Soviet Union.

On the Chon Tu-hwan Structure in the ROK: In the South (ROK), a fascist regime (Chan Tu-hwan Regime), which oppresses the people, based on the pretext of a threat from the North, has been established.

Problem of Japanese Wives: We welcome the visits to Japan by Japanese wives (returning home for a visit) and the visits to Korea by their families living in Japan. I ask you to push talks with the Korean Workers Party and the External Cultural Liaison Council on procedural problems.

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On Economic Interchange between Japan and Korea: Let us expand economic interchange and trade, without fail. In the past, the Japanese side has been conducting trade through small firms. From now on, it will be better for big firms to have transactions with each other. Our country has mineral resources. If they are developed in a positive way, with Japan's extending technological co-operation, it should be a plus for both sides, because we are neighbors, and our country is prepared for it. Let us have interchange between experts, first of all, and check into the matter. We are also interested in the fact that an East Asia Trade Study Association has been established in Japan's business circles.

On Views for a Southward Advance: Our country has no intention of advancing southward, and it is also not possible for us. We are now in the midst of making efforts for the improvement of the people's livelihood through peaceful construction. Even today, military expenditures are a factor of pressure on the people's livelihood, and we are not thinking of going into combat. The US side should know this, too.

On the Sixth Congress of the Korean Workers Party: There will be no big reshuffle of personnel as at the Chinese National People's Congress (except for the replacing of some old-age leaders). As for my son (Kim Chong-Il) and me, we are comrades in the Workers Party, at the same time that we are father and son. He is now working very hard for the people. He is in very good health.

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N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

POSSIBLE DPRK-PHILIPPINES TIES--Manila (Kyodo-Reuter)--North Korea has put out feelers to the Philippines on the possibility of opening diplomatic relations, President Ferdinand Marcos said Saturday. He said his wife Imelda, who is human settlements minister, had been involved in the approach, but did not indicate his view or the possible outcome. The Philippines has longstanding relations with South Korea, but also opened diplomatic links with China, North Korea's ally, in 1975. [Text] [Tokyo JAPAN TIMES in English 22 Sep 80 p 5]

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